	lines
Length of pelvis	14
Breadth posteriorly	8½
anteriorly	4
Length of sternum	9½
Breadth of ditto	7
in the narrowest part	5½
Depth of keel	2½
Length of coracoids	7½
Breadth of scapula in the widest part	1

No. of cervical vertebræ, wanting.
dorsal ditto, wanting.
sacral ditto 9
caudal ditto, wanting.

Remarks:—Both this and the foregoing bird are most curious; it is difficult to say in what order they ought to be placed, the external form being equally ambiguous with the internal structure.

The digestive organs nearly agree with that of many insessorial birds; the pelvis also approaches nearly in form to that of the thrush; the sternum, however, differs altogether from any form found in that order, and is precisely that of a *Picus*. The coracoids are lengthened; the os furcatum is furnished with only a slight process where it approaches the sternum, in which particulars, also in the form of the ribs, it agrees with the *Picidæ*.

Having found the internal structure so curious, and so contrary to what I expected, I was led to examine the external more minutely than I had before done. The same form of claw is found in several species among the cuckoos, in the genus *Pelophilus*, for instance; the two outer toes are zygodactyle, being united together as far as the first joint; the bill, at first sight, might be taken for that of a gallinaceous bird; but in searching among the order *Scansores*, for some resemblance, I find the same structure in several of the cuckoo family, with the exception of the nostrils being nearer to the apex of the bill in *Pterotochos*. The Australian genus *Menura* is, probably, allied to this, but differs in the structure of the nostrils.*

SYNALLAXIS MALUROIDES. *D'Orb.* (Female.)

Tongue pointed, furnished at the base with two strong spines, the sides of which are armed with smaller ones; trachea, œsophagus, and proventriculus as in *Furnarius* and *Uppucerthia*; gizzard rounded, not very muscular, lined with a slightly hardened smooth coat, and filled with the remains of insects; intestinal canal of moderate size and length, furnished with two rudimentary cæca.

	inches
Length of œsophagus and proventriculus	1¼
gizzard	⅜
Breadth of ditto	5/16

	inches
Length of intestinal canal from gizzard to cloaca	4¾
from cæca to cloaca	¼

The parts of the skeleton of this bird which I was able to preserve, were more closely allied to the corresponding ones of Troglodytes than to those of any other genus in my possession, but differ in the following particulars: the lateral processes of the sternum bounding the posterior fissures are not so much expanded, consequently the fissures themselves are smaller; the keel is rather deeper; the portion to which the ribs are attached does not project so far forwards, but the

* Since the above was in type, I have had, through the kindness of Mr. Gould, an opportunity of examining *Menura lyra*, and find my former supposition to be correct; but neither of these genera can be placed among the gallinaceous birds where the latter bird has been arranged by some authors.

process between the coracoids is rather longer; the interocular portion of the cranium is also rather broader than in the above-mentioned genus; the pelvis, coracoids, and scapula agree both in shape and size with Troglodytes.

	lines
Lenth of sternum	6¼
Breadth anteriorly	4
posteriorly	4½
Greatest width of fissures	¾
Depth of ditto	2½
Length of occiput to point of bill	14¾

	lines
Breadth of cranium	5¾
Length of pelvis	9
Breadth of ditto posteriorly	5
anteriorly	1¾
No. of cervical vertebræ	12

PHYTOTOMA RARA. *Molina.*

This bird being injured about the sexual organs, I could not ascertain the sex. Tongue pointed, armed at the base on each side with a flattened tricuspid spine; trachea small, of uniform diameter throughout its whole length, acted upon by one pair of sterno-tracheal muscles; œsophagus funnel-shaped at the upper extremity, when distended capable of containing a common pencil, at its junction with the proventriculus much smaller; proventriculus scarcely perceptible; gizzard small, consisting of little more than a thick skin, inner coat hardened; the entrance of the œsophagus, and the exit of the intestine placed very near together at the upper extremity of it; intestinal canal very short, and of large diameter, entirely devoid of cæca; the whole length with the gizzard and œsophagus distended with a stringy substance, resembling coarse spun cotton cut into short lengths.

	inches
Length of œsophagus, including proventriculus	3
of intestinal canal	7½

	inches
Length of gizzard	⅝
Breadth of ditto	½

Sternum of nearly equal breadth, both posteriorly and anteriorly, much narrowed near the middle; posterior margin nearly straight, indented with two large fissures, narrowed at their exit between the junctions of the coracoids furnished with a bifid process; the portion of the sternum to which the ribs are attached, continued anteriorly beyond the junction of the coracoids; keel of moderate size; coracoids long, not very strong; os furcatum long, slightly arched, furnished with a flattened process, turned inwards at the point it approaches the sternum.

Pelvis broad, and short, narrowest anteriorly, the os pubis and ischium continued far backwards, beyond the junction of the caudal vertebræ; ribs strong, and flattened; posterior process large; scapula long, broadest near the extremity; legs of moderate strength, the internal processes of the tibia large, and flattened; bones of the cranium strong.

	lines
Length of sternum	12½
Breadth anteriorly	6½
posteriorly	9¼
Width of fissures	1½
Depth of ditto	4
keel	4¾
Length of pelvis	13½
Width anteriorly	5
posteriorly	11
Length from occiput to point of bill	16
Breadth of head	8
Length of coracoids	9

No. of cervical vertebræ	11
dorsal ditto	7
sacral ditto	10
caudal ditto	7
Total	35
No. of true ribs	5
false ribs	2·1
Total	8

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